PHOSPHORESENCE OF THE SAL.

Among the many phenomena that "nature in her sportive moments is pleased to exhibit to the indering gaze of mu, the phraphoresonce of the exist certainly one of the most singular. To one of has spent his days upon the waters, this is indeed no unusual sight, but to a bradestan, who west it of the first time, it presents an appearance at the formal time, it presents and appearance, when all at once, as I look ed over the side, I be held seeming! sparks of fire is saving from the waves, these though few in numbers and brilliancy, till his fact the whole nocen as tar as the motion of the vessel had any influence seemed as though it was all on fire. Having frequently read and heard accounts of this remarkable plenomenon, I immediately conjectured what it was, and afterwards on inquiry I found my conjectures were entirely correct.—Even the water that forced little fon duck, from the rapid progress of the vessel, presented the aame brilliant appearance, and resembled in the dimness and obscurity of the night, drops of quicksilver that had excaped confinement, and were rolling about as if in viting some one to stoop and gather them up, and the eluding the seekers grasp, through mockery of his sam attempt. When taken from the ocean, and pour ed from a common druking vessel, the water still preserved its remark. When taken from the ocean, and pour ed from a common druking vessel, the water still preserved its remark. When taken from the ocean, and pour ed from a common druking vessel, the water still preserved its remark which properties.

sain stempt. When taken from the ocean, and pour ed from a common drinking vessel, the water still preserved its remark bl. properties.

Singularly amused, I remained for a long time on the deck watching this phenomenon, until the commencement of a shower, of which, I believe, this phosphorescence is frequently the precursor, drown me from my position and forced me, though unwillingly, to anadon the further contemplation of the learning language.

It is generally supposed that this phenomenon arises from the piesence of decayed segetable or animal matter beneath the surface of the water, which the results rundle progress disturbs from its position, and thus the effect of which thave spoken is produced.

Many however contend, that some kind of fish have the power of casing this appearance in the sea, mere by their passage through its but be this as it may, it is still strange how decayed matter should exist in such a profusion at particular places and if the other theory be adopted, why the appearance should take place around the vessel more tima at a distance therefrom, since the vast shouls of fish necessary for the prediction of this phenomenon, would certainly cause as much motion in the water as the passage of one vessel.

(The above appearance has by many persons been attributed to animalculæ.)

# attributed to animalculæ.] BLANNERHASSET.

Every one who recoilects Burr's Trial, remember Every one who recoilects Burr's Trial, remembers the name of Blunerhasset, the theme of Wirk's eloquence on that memorable occasion. While the interrogatory, Who then is Blannerhasset? has been f miliar even to one schoolboys from that period to the present—(we have seen extracts from Mr. W.'s Schech in volumes of specimens, intended for juvenile O a res)—we had for years last sight of the unlividual thusmentioned and lad supposed him dead, until we saw the file on ye stract of all it is from a genileman in England, which appeared a few weeks since in the itemmonal Loquirer. It will be read with interest, we doubt not:

"In the Island of Greensey, I fell in with a gentleman who once figured in a very public clastacter in

min who once figured in a very public claracter in Richmond, Mr. Blannerhasset. He is suffering the ich a coffold age, a contitue. His wife round a flow womin, and shows that 25 years ago she was near-tiful. The friends there who gave me the carrodiction, kin we can be seen in which continues to women to whom you have not always to be a first than the projection. Mrs. Blannerhasset went when we talk the state of the carrow of the ca

projection. Mrs. Blannerhand wept when we talked over it. Wire's speedid, who seemed idealy a
tached to Western Virginia, and we spent a trulpleasant effermaon and exening tegether?

As an appropriate accompaniment to this accounof Blannerhasset, we annux the following description
of the present condition of his former romantic residence in this country, which it will not be forgotten
came in likewise for a share of the Orstor's notices.

The beautiful ideals of the Onlo, which acquired
unfortunate celebrity by the connexion of its owner
with the fortunes of Colonel Burr, has been rendered
classic ground by one of the flashes of poetry ashies.

unfortunate celebrity by the connection of its owner with the fortunes of Colonel Burr, has been rendered classic ground by one of the flashes of poetry which brightened the dull mass of argument heaped up in the trial of the militars adventurer. The spot which was once the seat of elegance and liberal hospitality is said to be weste and desolute. The embellishments of art have disappeared, the paisec cruribled, and the ornaments of taste withered. Drift wood encumbers the grounds, and ruins are strewed over the spot which was once an image of an earlyly paradise.

The former owner, infortunately aeduced by ambition to participate in the wild schemes formed by his bold and visionary companion, shared in the minima was abandoned, and is now a memento of the folly of its possessor, exhibiting that desolution which the decay of nature brings on the deserted works of art.

Sie transit gloria mundit—

Burr, the master spirit, and hypocritical plotter of so much mischief yet lives a solitary life in the midst of a pupilous city—shouned by the good, sought only by the curious, he still hunts the places that knew him in the days of his pride and glory, a memorable monument of blasted ambition—

Like one that on a lonesome road

Doth walk in fear and dreah.

And having once turned round, walks on And turns no more his heads

Because he know as frightful fiend

Doth close behind him tread!.

Blannerlusset, his dupe and victim, broken in fortone, and yet more completely mined in reputation, pines in obscurity, a prey to disease in his old age—

Days seed on him and steal rom him—Yet be lives

nes in obscurity, a prey to disea

pines in obscurity, a prey to disease in his old age— Days steaf on him and steaf from him—Yet he lises Loathing his life, and dreading still to die! His Princely Residence, his fairy Parterre, that as exhalations or the creations of magic, arose gracefully from the waters of the Ohio, as splendid as beauti-

With fragrant turf and plants as wild as fair-

The crying avil has however, now got to such a beight of impunity, and so daring and impudent are the table keepers, that is a scandal to our city. Thousands of dollars are daily and nightly lost a faro, system, out throat, billiards and various games of cards within sight of fusition, as she stands on the top of the Hall. The billiard and pool players may be heard by the passengers in the street.

The system of vite threats and combinations to destroy informers, so often practised in London, his commenced here; but we trust this class of mea, will find themselves mistaken. Enlightened, magnitrates and honest juries cannot be deceived by whicked men who would destroy any man, right or wrong, who had honest juries cannot be deceived by whicked men who would destroy any man, right or wrong, who had honest juries cannot be deceived by whicked men who would destroy any man, right or wrong, who had honest end of young and thriving mechanics and tradesmen, losing their creditors' money, and their own reputation, in the vile haunts of this city, and alterwards becoming vigabonds in the land.

These establishments are kept by men of the most abandoned charveter. They hire rooms in different tweens at enormous prices; the vonng players are first invoicated with liquor, prepared for the purpose, and afterwards robbed. Four or two persons, apparently unconnected with the table of the house, are employed and paid by the table keeper to play the part of lookers on and lookers on the lates of the part of th

### VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CO.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMMIA.

By the brig Athenian, Capt. Chapman, a' N. York, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Bogota papers to the 20th May, Carthagena to the 30th, and letters to the 3d of June. They have also copy of the Constitution adopted by the Constitution Congress, and various wher themmens.

Election of President and Vice President, and adopternment of Congress.—On the 4th of May, the Constitution Congress, and various wher themmens.

Election of President and Vice President, and vice President. The first ballot, 48 members being present, resulted as follows:—For Mr. Canabal, 23 softes for Joaquin Mosquera, 17: for Domingo Caicedo, 6 Neither canabates having the majority, (two thinds) Congress proceeded to a second baths, which gave the following result: Joaquin Mosquera, 27 votes, Mr. Canabal, 17, and Mr. Cacedo 4. There still being no choice, the ballots were returned a thirt disc, and on being canvassed, 34 were to mile to be in tayour of Joaquin Mosquera was then declared to be Ligally ellected President of the Republic.

On the first ballot for Vice President, 33 vices were given for Domingo Caicedo, (the acting President) 12 for Mr. Canabal, 25 for Vic. Vallarino, and if for Mr. Borrero. Domingo Caicedo was then declared to be legally elected Vice President of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Verg gra, a deput tion was then sent to inform the Liberator that the Congress had fulfilled the objects of its convocation, and therefore that the decree of 27th August, 1828, esting them sent to inform the Electer President of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Verg gra, a deput tion was then sent to inform the Electer of the August, 1828, esting them together, ought to case, as well as the extraordinary powers which by that decree the Laberator reserved to himself, who membed the gravitude of the nation for the services he had resident of the Republic and appointing to direct its destinies, men who deserve the constitution and the larve, and Mr. Castollo parks,—that he cipy a

sine die.

Bookta Hay 16.—The Constituent Congress closed its sessions on the 14th ult. after having fulfilled the trust which the people had confided to it. The gratitude of the mation is due to its representatives, not only for their constant attention to their dutins, and for having embodied in the Constitution the most liberal principles, but especially because, relinquishing the natural fondness which people possess for their own productions, they have enacted that even this Constitution shall not be an obstacle to our reorganization.

this Constitution shall not be an obstacle to our reorganization.

CARTMARKS, May 30.—The Liberator left Rogots on the 9th inst. His departure caused a very poinful sensation among all classes of society, who were filled with admiration at the many exhibitions of moderation and sublinge disinterestedness with which the Hero has acquired new claims to the graditude of his felloscitizens and to the benediction of the civilized world He arrived at Turbaco (3 Feagues east of Carthagens) on the 25th, after a very prosperous journeys, and having received in all the towns through which he passed, the homage due to his eminent services and distinguished virtues. The venerable and ancient patringuished virtues. tinguished virtues. The venerable and ancient patrost who is charged with the superior command of this Bepartment, sent to the Liberator on the day of his arrival at Turbaco, a Deputation of twelve respectable citizens, with directions to congratulate him in the name of the people, and present to him the olderlargs which flow from grateful hearts. The General Commandant of the Department in person, in somnexion with the Chief of the E. M. D. was commissioned to felicitate the most illustrious of his companions in arms, him who greatly exceeded Washington as a warrior, and who, with compatriots as virtuous and intelligent as his, would have surpassed him in every thing.

intelligent as his, would have surpassed him in every thing.

Extract of a letter to a Mercontile House in this city. dated Carthagena, June 3d

'The present unsettled state of this country does not werrent any shipments to it. The Liberator is at present at a village in our neighbourhood, and it is given out that he is to leave the country in H. B. ship shannon, now in port. At the same time rumours are aftost that he does not intend going away, and we are apprehensive that he will make a stand here—This state of uncertainty puts a stop to all business.'

Another letter of the same date says, 'Bolivar will leave the country in a few days—whether for good or bad, fatter weents will decide.'

The expenses for supporting the poor is the city of New Yorks last year, were one hundred and twenty four thousand dollars. This enormous expense, it is thought, may be insterially reduced by employing a part of the paupers on a farm.

### From the Albany Daily Advertiser Extra ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY AND THE ROBBER TAKEN.

On the delivery of the Northern Mail at the post office in this city on Monday night at about 9 o'clock, it was immediately discovered that it had been cut open and the contents were missing. A prompt vigorous and the contents timately successful search under the direction of the postmaster, was immediately commen ced, which resulted in the recovery of the lost mail, and in the arrest of a person, who had been previously suspected of robbing the western mail last week, and who proved to be the robber.

Five passengers came through from Troy-Mr. Lathrop of Sandy Hill, was one of them, who, when hearing of the robbery, suspected one of the two passengers on the back seat, who pretended to be asleep and leaned for who pretended to be asleep and leaned for the two passengers. ward over the trap, letting his hat fall twice; bis hands were all this time in motion. He said he wished to be set down at the North Dutch church, but the driver declining to go Dutch church, but the driver declining to go out of his way, he was let out at the north corner of Market and Patroon st. From Mr. L's description, he was immediately recognized as an old offender. While search was making, he presented himself at Thorp's stage office to engage a passage for the west, where he was identified by one of Mr. Thorp's drivers, who heard Mr. L. describe him in the part office. He was immediately committed post office He was immediately committed and searched, and a considerable sum of moand searched, and a considerable sum of money and one letter, post marked at White Hall June 21, was found on him. He soon after confessed where he had left the contents of the mail which were he had left the contents of the mail which were found. His name is John Fisher.

Fisher gives the following account of him-

He got into the stage at Troy, with two o three persons whom he did not know. Another man got in when the stage went on board the horse boat, and seated himself on the back sent, and spoke to Fisher, and said he had seen him on board a steamboat; but F. did not recollect him. After the stage got this side the half way house. F. observed this person cut ting open the mail bag. F. was going to speak, but he told him not to, that there is a good deal of money in the bag, and he would give F. a share of at he then took out a canvass bag and let it lie under their feet till they got when F. got out and took the bag with him, having previously agreed to meet said person at the N. Dutch church. F. went directly to the church, and soon after this person came, opened the bag and opened the letters and handed F. the Bank bulls which were found in his posse sion; the bag and packages were the his posse sion; the bag and packages were then put under some, somes. F. then went away & left t e other man there, whom he has not seen since, not thes. F. know where he was going nor where he was. F. said that, the lefter which was found on him, he picked up him-

bought in Troy yesterday forenoon. He came from Troy in the morning, and returned again in the afternoon. He came after his motherin-law, but she did not go with him; when h came last night, it was for the same purpose but he was arrested before he could see He took passage in the western stage last evening, as, after he had got the money, he

thought it best to go away.

Aiderman Hart and Mr. Meigs, one of the police constables, immediately went on to th church, where they found the letters as described, under some curb stones lying in V Schaick street, at the southwest corner of the

Some letters were found in the gangway of Mr. Solomon's stable in Columbia street. They were no doubt thrown there by Fisher, passed down the street to the post-offic fearing they might be found on him. The one letter which he had, was probably accidental-

lest in his pocket.
As Fisher passed the post-office, a western mail stage was standing at the door, and he asked the driver when he would start. The driver having heard Mr. Lathrop's description suspected him, and stating his suspicious to the postmaster, he was followed to the stage office, where Mr. Lathrop identified him as the man who got out of the stage in Patroon st. It may be stated as in a degree confirming

Fisher's story, that he had an accomplice, that one of the passengers in the stage says that the persone sitting on the back seat were engaged in much whispering; at last one of them changed his seat; this one got out of the stage when it first stopped at the post-office, and went away.

The sum found on Fisher was \$115 in bank

bills, besides a small amount in silver: this last he says he had with him before the robbe-

ters containing money, so far as appears from reading them. One contained \$100 directed to Josiah Sherman, of Albany, another contained \$10, and another \$5. This makes the sum of \$115.

P. S. Last evening several more letters bro-

but there appears to have been no meney in them.

# Waryland Wagettel

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 1, 1880.

We learn that there was a considerable fall of hail and rain on the north side of Severn on Monday, by which the standing wheat sustained some injury. We have not heard to what extent the hail was felt.

#### COMMUNICATED. THEATRE.

Miss KERR'S BENEFIT will take place on Saturday evening next. Since the opening of the theatre the efforts of this young lady to please have been untiring; and so far as we are informed, she has acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience in every character in which she has appeared. This alone should be sufficient to insure her a good house, and consequently an ample reward for her past labours. But throwing out of view her talent as an actress, her standing as an affectionate and dutiful daughter, gives her a claim on every benevolent and generous heart. Can any thing be said to recommend her more strongly to the patronage of those who know how to appreciate real worth? We should think not.

The Fredericktown Citizen, in noticing the four candidates to represent Frederick county in the next Legislature, speaks in the following confident terms:-

The Ticket settled by the Republican Coonty Convention, has been received throughout the county, as far as we have heard, with the utmost satisfaction, and will receive the warm splendid system of internal improvements support of every true friend of the veteran that would keep us and our posterity in deat utmost satisfaction, and will receive the warm whom the people have placed in the Presidency. We look forward to the October elec-

tion, with the utmost confidence of successthere being a manifest disposition among the people to give to the government a fair and cordial support.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1830. June 24th. The argument in No. 117, English et. al. vs. Lingan et. al. was conclud-

ed by Johnson for the Appellants.
On motion, James Raymond, Esq. of Frederick, was admitted as an attorney of this court. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore

vs. Chase and Ridgely, No. 121, was argued by Ecott for the Appellants, and A. C. Ma-gruder for the Appellees. In No. 123, M. Cauly et al. vs. Grimes and

wife, the argument was commenced by Yost for the Appellants

June 25. The argument in No. 123 was concluded by Yost for the Appellants, and office for the Appellants, and

Price for the Appellees.

The argument in No. 125, Williamson vs.

Allen, et al. use Riston, was commenced by Scott for the Appellant.

June 20th. Earle, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Nos. 89, 90, Johnson Adm'r. of Sprigg, vs. Lyles and wife, and Lyles and wife vs Johnson Adm'r. of Sprigg. Decrees affirmed.

The opinion of the court was delivered by the same judge in No. 101, State use Oyster vs. Annan. Judgment affirmed.

Earle, J. likewise delivered the opinion of

the court in No. 103, Price Adm'r of Price vs. Nathan Tyron's Adm'rs. Judgment re-versed, and procedendo a warded. Martin, J.

Archer, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 24, Stoddert vs. the vestry of Port Tobacco Parish. Judgment reversed, and

procedendo awarded.

Martin. J. delivered the opinion of the court
in No. 88, Magruder et al. vs. Beverly et al. Lessee. Judgment reversed, and proceden-

Martin, J. also delivered the opinion of the court in Henry S. Hawkins vs. Ann Smoot, No. 25. Judgment affirmed. The argument in No. 126, Williamson vs.

Allen et al. use of Riston, was concluded by Meredith and J. Raymond, for the Appellees, and Taney, (Atty. Gen.) for the Appellant.

and Taney, (Atty. Gen.) for the Appellant.
June 28th. The argument in No. 164, Ignatius Davis, vs. Jacob Leab, was commenced

P. S. Last evening several more tested with the case of rurviance and ken open were found in an alley adjoining the circus in Beaver street—they contained of Barton, No. 118, was commenced by John-

MARYLAND, No. 7. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

President Jackson, it appears from the salready published, has approved of bills are priating money in the cause of internal improvement to the amount of about seven madered thousand dollars, and had be gone much further, had he signed the Mayaville and trington turnpike road bill, and the Bockyilland Frederick road bill, their were other bills reported appropriating upwards of five millions of dollars, which he could not have refused to appropriate, either now, or at some future period, and this, independent of the Buffale road bill, which of itself would have required an appropriation of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, and the Kentucky, road was to be connected with Ohio, and continued to Tennessee and Alabama, and this would have cost many millions more, so that Marylind has cause to rejoice, she has made a most farmants escape, she only was to he reserved. cost many millions more, so that Maryland has cause to rejoice, she has made a most for tunate escape, she only was to have received ninety thousand dollars towards the Rockville road, and she would have had to pay ten times that amount in taxes for making roads to the whole the state of th

times that amount in taxes for making roads and canals in other states; on the whole then the rejection of the Rockville road bill, will prove in the end, advantageous to Maryland.

One great and important matter seems to be left entirely out of view by those who are loudly condemning Jackson for refusing to approve those bills, & that is, how are those works to be paid for? The money must come from somewhere, and from whence was it to come? From taxes, laid on the people, directly or in-directly, because the United States have no surplus funds at present to appropriate. The United States government is still deeply in lebt, and are paying millions of dollars anna. The Fredericktown Citizen, in noticing the ally, as interest, so that for several years at nomination by the administration party of least, internal improvements cannot be carried on upon an extensive scale, except the pay-ment of the national debt is postponed, or new taxes are imposed; and congress have shewn by their late acts that they are for reducing instead of increasing the taxes; they have passed bills which will reduce the taxes several millions annually; and yet we are told, that the government ought to embark in a

many, for many, many years to come.

Is Maryland prepared for this? Are the people of the castern shore, and of the lower counties, to whom natute has been so indu-gent as to render turnpike roads and canals gent as to render turnpike roads and cannis entirely unnecessary, prepared to agree tobe taxed for making roads and canals in other sections of their own state? Though they may be prepared for this, are they willing to be be prepared for this, are they willing to be taxed to make a turnpike road ir Kentucky, or a canal in Massachusetts? No, they are not prepared for this. They are not prepared even to be taxed to make roads and canals in their own state, much less in other states. They wish to see Maryland flourish, and the United States flourish, but not by unjust and iniquitious oppression of the people of Maryland, or of any other state in the union.

When a bill was before the legislature of Maryland in 1822, granting a charter to

When a bill was before the legislature of Maryland in 1822, granting a charter to a stock company, who were to canal the Potomac river, a work of great importance, it was rejected, although not a single dollar of subscription on the part of the state was asked for; and why was a simple charter refessed? A worthy old member from Calvert county the supple charter and the state was asked for the state was asked for the supplemental was a supplemental to the state was asked for the supplemental was a supplemental to the supplemental was a supp shrewdly observed-"Ah! you are very canning, you canal men, you want a charter this year, and you will want mostly the next; foot at your old Potomac company, by which the state has lost near two hundred thousand dolars afready." And the old gentleman was right: A charter was wanted, it was rejected; a charter was afterwards granted, and fire hundred thousand dollars in money appropri-ated, besides stock and debts to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars more. Yet this bill passed only by a single vote; the votes stood 34, 34; and a member from the eastern shore gave the casting rote in its favour, and for which he deserved great credit, for he thought it was right, although as regarded the county he represented, it was as regarded the county he represented, it was an unpopular vote, and had he been a candidate at the next election, he probably would have been defeated, but knowing him to be man of principle, his constituents soon over it, and have since that time elected him to conserve the conserver. to congress, for he is a man they can trust, a worthy, honest man, and a true Jacksonian.

And what may not only seem refarkable, but what really is remarkable, is this, that the only member of congress from the state of Maryland who gave his vote for sat-taining Jackson in the house of represent-tives, when the president returned the Marville and Lexington road bill, was the very same man who had, by his vote in the legisla-This 8115 is no doubt all the money there by F. A. Schley for the Appellant, and Palmer ment bill. Richard Spencer, of Talbot, was was in the mail. There were but three letfor the Appellee.

June 29th. The argument in No. 164, was concluded by F. A. Schley for the Appellant.

No. 122. Ann Watkins vs Richard Harwood, of Those et al. was argued by Flusser and Bayle for the Appellant, and A. C. Magruder for the Appellant for the Appellant

Whatever may have been our wishes in re-gard to the Ruckville road, however much wethe circus in Beaver street—they contained no money.

Still another.—We have been favoured with the reading of a letter from the Post-master at Springfield. Mass. to the Post-master at Springfield. Mass. to the Post-master in this city, under date of June 20, from which it appears, that the post-office at that place was broken open in the night; the mail bag cut, and the package containing three letters for the Albany post-office for distribution, taken and part of them opened; it is believed that none of the letters are gone. The yillains probably got alarmed before they could open more, and they went off no doubt in a hurry, as the tools which were used in breaking in, were, left behind them.

The said letters have been received at our post-office; some of them are much torn—but there appears to have been no mency in the reading of months of the court was also delivered the court's opinion of the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden on the court was also delivered by many formed and proveden o

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will best prosper, when not too much pressed file our gallant mays, it will work its ow way into public favour, and thus be firm! fixed on a foundation which power can be able?

seed on a foundation which persects be shaken.

Let as remember the course which the large, and populous, and wealthy state of Pennsylvania has pursued. She has gone largely into the internal improvement system; she has laid a debt on the shoulders of her citizens of ten or twilve millions of dollars. That prosperity and success may attend her great works is the sincere wish of Maryland. But were the United States to pursue a similar course, has would be the consequence? One hundred millions of dollars would not meet the various claims that would be made from every state. Were even Maryland to pursue a similar. ous claims that would be hard roun every state. Were even Maryland to pursue a simi-lar course what would be her situation? Let the example of others teach us prudences, let us profit even by their imprudencies, and if Maryland, with all her natural and geograthical advantages, is not first in reaping the blessings of internal improvement, she will not be the last.
There is more in a political point of view, to be dreaded at this time by the friends of

to be dreaded at this time by the Iriends of internal improvement, than many of them are twee of. The tariff was made a political hobby, and it has disappointed both the friends and the foes, it ought never to have been used for such selfish purposes; and if internal improvement is to be made a stalking horse by the enemies of Jackson, it will only injure the new his enemies of Jackson, it will only injure the cause his enemies pretend and only pre-ticulate espouse. What is said to be the lan-guige of a northern senator, who in 1820 and 1814 apposed the tariff, but is now its avowof friend? what is said to be his language?

We are determined to make Jackson destroy the internal improvement system; or, make it distroy him." Let the true friends of internal my rovement, therefore, be on their guard, let the friends of Jackson be on their guard, let their watchword be Jackson, in

June 22d 1830.

For the Maryland Gazette. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND TAXES ON IMPORTS.

Since the president thought it his duty to put his veto upon two road bills, his old opponents, the Adams men, have all turned to be

werm friends of internal improvements, and are lab ciring to their utmost to induce the people to believe, that the present administramand whole Jackson party are opposed to national and such local roads as one or two out the of a single state may be concerned a. A cording to the notions they affect to rain of the duties of congress on the sub-if our state legislature should think progrant allow for the opening a road from loint to Friendship, congress would be I to give, if asked, an appropriation to part of the expense, and the presi-the United States be obliged to sanc-Wat gross absurdity! If there be of distinction drawn between local and l roads, when may we calculate on the at of the public debt, and the reduction the upon imports? These two measures the upon imports? These two measures be accomplished before the labouring class opts of the country can be directly beneby any act within the power of congress. While paying this debt and reducing the ducongress will have no surplus money at its discount to lavish on improvements not strictly national. The diminution of the duties, will, of course, lessen the receipts of the public treasury; but it will leave in the hands of the consumers of the articles on which the duties lay, exactly the amount of duty or tax taken off. While it has these effects on the one hand, on the other it lessens the ability of the administration to pay the debt, exactly in proportion to the reduction of the duties. These things are plain to the understanding Inese things are plain to the understanding of every man, who gives himself a moment to think about them. It is equally plain, that it has become necessary, that the greatest caution should be observed in applying any part of the public revenue even to national improvements, lest the means to pay the debt should fail, and with them the ability to reduce the duties. The administration, it is cartain, cannot reduce the duties, pay the debt and at the same time extend aid to every road which visionaries and interested fand holders may plan. They will do wonders, if, during the presidency of Jackson, they pay the fifty millions of dollars now owed by the hation, and reduce the duties, and assist ma-

will do them, if not thwarfed in their views and distracted in their mosts by the unrelentand distracted in their mosts by the unrelenting and unnecessary opposition of the restless and dissatisfied. In this county the Adams men have been extremely clamorous because the president rejected the Mayaville road bill, and the bill for a foad fram Montgomery to Prederick—two roads, from which, if opened, Frederick—two roads, from which, if opened, the people of Anne Arundel would reap no more advantage than those of Sofferinet country. A road from Mogadore to Wadinoon would be about as useful to the latter as these roads. Yet these men must be aware that if all such roads are countenanced by the general povernment; the taxes or duties must be continued, and the debt remain unpaid. Indeed to earnest do they appear in their conversation on these matters, that they lead their ton on these matters, that they lead their ton on these matters, that they lead their beners in the origination that they would prefer that local rouns should be patronized before the payment of the debt and removal of the detics. Are they willing to hang their fac at the next fail's election on these quanting. In they believe the labouring portion of the people of Anne-Armdel, which must alimately be gainers, and save by the reduction the taxes on imports, ready to support it candidates of a party which taxes such a said. But they believe them so fascinated

tional roads only. Should they do these things, and manage the other concerns of the govern-

ment propesty and serviceably to the nation,

they will do as much as rational men can rea-sonably expect from them; and no doubt they